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FOR VICE PRESIDENT:



## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.  
ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

SEVENTH YEAR, NO. 9.  
WHOLE NUMBER 309

## FREEDOM HAS FLED!

Victor L. Berger Comments on the View of the German Socialist Press on Colorado Capitalism.

We again celebrate the Fourth of July and the establishment of this Republic.

It is obvious that if the fathers of this republic had any special object in throwing off the old form of government, it could be no other than the advancement of the general interest to the paramount of the king and of the privileged which were paramount under former governments. But casting a high-sounding phraseology of declarations and proclamations, characterized those days, and considering only the results as they were before, what shall we say of the fathers of this republic? What was any of the inconsistencies which pervade their proclamations and make them void in some of their most material points concerning the rights of the people? Thus, after declaring that *all men are born equal* in rights, they gravely affirmed that property (which we have not) is an inviolable and sacred right, of which no one can be deprived!

Where is the equality?

One man is born in poverty, with all that poverty implies; another is born in affluence, with all the advantages affluence brings. One has been destined to inherit all that is most desirable in life. One owns great estates, the other has hardly a roof over his head; yet both are to be born and to continue equal in rights!

Where is the equality?

They claim that there are no social distinctions, no classes in America. What nonsense! Has there ever existed a greater social distinction than exists between the millionaire and common proletarian in America at the present time? Is there in any country a more pronounced difference between the employing class and the working class in these United States? Is there a ruling class on God's world more arrogant than the capitalist class of America? Is there a working man on earth more down-trodden than the workingmen of Colorado?

But to come back to the celebration of the establishment of this Republic. We ask again, where, as far as actual effects go, is the talk of superiority of the republican over the monarchical system? Is it that the civil list of the president is small compared with that of an emperor? What, beyond a moral lesson, is taught by curtailing the expenditures of one individual? He is denied a royal revenue and the splendors of a court, yet his power is greater than that of most sovereigns.

Do we actually have a *Res-Publica*? In what respect? Titles, in themselves are harmless, were abolished; but the privileges of wealth, which are a public danger, are maintained. The spirit of the Monarchy as the oppressor and proclaimed the Devil as the benefactor; yet one looks in vain through English history for an example of the American spirit of 1904 as it manifests itself to-day. This democratic Republic shelters a host of proud masters, who, conscious of their power, use the troops of the state to over the land regardless of any laws that may exist.

The people-loving government serves a class of favored plutocrats for more than princely incomes and whenever they so choose, in more than princely excesses on the poor and defenseless. This wonderful republic suffers our money kings to form colonies and trusts whereby they are enabled to exercise the sovereign right of levying on the governed, and to tax them in all kinds of ways for the personal support and aggrandizement of the kings, without any parliament or representation. Wander through monarchies and the world over, Russia and China probably excepted, and nowhere will you find conditions that are as bad. The seed of democracy was planted in 1776, but up to the present day it has not borne any fruit.

Our friends in the old country are beginning to see the conditions in America in their true light and we, are the objects of their contamination and of their contempt.

The German Social-Democratic papers devote considerable space to comments on the treatment by the American authorities of union miners in the Cripple Creek district, and although the Social-Democrats are the sworn enemies of the monarchy, and even of the Kaiser, the German government comes in for a certain amount of praise in this connection.

In a leading article commenting on the persecution of the union miners, the Berlin *Vorwärts* says editorially:

"those who were wont to consider the great republic on the other side of the Atlantic a haven of refuge for the down-trodden classes, the course of events in America is greatly regretted."

"Daily it becomes more and more evident that the United States is no longer a democratic republic, but a mighty world power governed by an oligarchy of plutocrats."

"In Colorado the so-called higher classes—that is to say, the millionaire owners and their followers—are daily violating the laws of the state to the workingmen, whose only crime is that they have formed unions for their own protection, unions which are perfectly legal under the existing laws of the state."

"Workingmen have been corralled into pens as if they were wild beasts, and are having a place to banish these unfortunate people to, they have been deported into a neighboring state, Kansas. One wonders what the next stage of this military tyrant will be."

"We Socialists in Germany have been subject to much oppression, and there is little doubt that the late Prince Bismarck, in his palmy days, would have had to treat German workingmen in the same manner, but with hundreds of thousands of bayonets behind him he did not dare to do this."

"The Kaiser is at least fighting us fairly. The monarchical government under which we live would never think of violating the law to crush the laboring men, and the labor bureau in Berlin has, even in some respects done good for the workingmen, but not so in the land of the free and the home of the slaves."

"One might be tempted to say that the American laboring men deserve what they get, when their votes give them power to shake off their yoke at any time."

"Surely, no other people would have as much patience as the American, but patience has ceased to be a virtue."

"Our brother organ in Germany is right: Patience has ceased to be. But the American workmen have long ceased to claim any."

"And as to the comparison between the government of Germany and the government of the United States—of course the Kaiser is mortal enemy, but he is at least a brave man; while our ruling class are shabby and cowardly hucksters and their governors are 'lawyers' and 'thieves' whom they buy and use at pleasure. And the great war lord of Europe—is fighting the Socialists."

"The emancipation of the working class fairly and in the open. He is the law. There were two thousand Socialist votes cast in Colorado, there were over three million Socialist votes cast in Germany."

"The German emperor did not spend the sum of money like Peabody, the corporation attorney and lick-spittle of the mine owners in Colorado."

"There is a possibility of a peaceful solution of the social question in Germany. There is none here, although no doubt the orators of this July will favor us as usual with glowing accounts of the government under which we live."

"We will say this: In the ancient city of hanging gardens, indulging in high revelry, surrounded by satraps, wives and concubines, was not blind to the writing on the wall. Struck with awe, he ended the feast to end; he sent for men of lore, to interpret the words. In America today, mammon attended by slaves of money, is still feasting in gilded halls. Drunk with pleasure, the glamour of his environment, he sees not the writing on the wall, and there it is in flaming letters."

"The same tekel, upharsin—in America we shall soon have men who are but one remove from the last desperate

## The Farmer and the City Wage Worker.

The experience of farmers with hired help they did get, and the losses sustained by reason of inability to get any, has prejudiced many of them against the whole wage-earning class, and so they naturally look upon the misfortunes of that class with indifference, if not satisfaction. It is probably true, too, that some farmers are made unsympathetic by self-interest. The more men thrown out of employment and the lower wages in factories and on railroads go the lower farm wages will be and the more will farmers be advantaged.

But in this connection should come thought of the demand for farm products and their probable prices, quite as essential factors as the wages of farm hands. The truth is that no industry suffers more from the idleness or low wages of the working masses than farming. The poorly paid or idle man cannot consume of farm products as he would, and when his decreased consumption, which involves his family, is multiplied by hundreds of thousands a total decrease is realized that makes lower prices for farm products inevitable.—*Farm, Stock and Home*.

If you could look at the men who are back of the outrages on labor in Colorado you would find them the same pleasant-faced, finely dressed gentlemen that you see everywhere else—the "leading" business men, well fed and full of the air of prosperity. They are animated by their class interests, and the same sort of fellows at other places round the country would do the desperate things that they are doing in Colorado if all the surrounding circumstances would permit of it. This is a point the working people must keep in mind. They have no guarantee that the fate that has befallen the workers of Colorado will not be theirs in course of time. Forewarned is forearmed.

The papers announce with big headlines that the nations of Europe (and the United States of Capitalism is probably in it, too) have organized a movement to stamp out Anarchism. This does not mean that capitalistic anarchy is to be stamped out, quite the contrary. The rich who are made Anarchists by their class greed are the people and are secure, but the lowest of the poor who have been turned to instruments of blind revenge for capitalistic social wrongs are wholly without excuse and as fast as they appear are to be exterminated, while the conditions that surely produce them, will be carefully preserved.

A mining merger is the latest, with a capital of two billion dollars, and Rockefeller at the head of it. It will practically control the mining output of the nation, put it into the hands of a combination of capitalistic leeches whereas heretofore it has been in their hands also, but in separate groups. And the miners, the creatures who bring all this wealth to the surface, what of them? Colorado gives you your answer. Their labor may pour a continuous stream in the laps of their economic masters, but they must expect bayonets, gibbets and exile if they so much as dare to demand an infinitesimal shortening of their daily drudgery-time underground!

"Socialism Has Failed Wherever it has been Tried," is the remarkable heading over an article in "ex-Socialist" F. G. R. Gordon's paper, published in Massachusetts. "Ex-Socialism" is "above clear-cut falsification" it will be noticed. Socialism could not from its very nature be tried on a less scale than nationally or internationally, and also not before the capitalist system had so far run its course as to have prepared society for the change. An "ex-Socialist" who would make such a claim as that we refer to, is either a scoundrel, or he never really grasped the principles of Socialism.

According to the newspaper advertisements of McClure's Magazine for July, Grover Cleveland in his story of the government's part in the big Chicago strike of 1894, gives his personal estimate of Debs and Altgeld. Reference to the article itself shows that the only approach to an estimate of Debs consists in the words: "The president of the Railway Union was one Eugene V. Debs." One Eugene V. Debs! But the capitalistic government in 1894 was doubtless glad there were not three or four Debs to deal with, when it lent itself to the purposes of the General Managers' Association!

They are patient, very patient—we see how they take the situation in Colorado—in fact, they are more patient than the Chinese who rose as "Boxers." They are about as patient as the Russians. But the present industrial system has massed them in the centres of population. Machinery, trusts and other new methods are constantly increasing the proportion of the unemployed among them. Manufacturers' associations and other combines are constantly at work to reduce their wages and to break down their organizations. The Peabodys, the Bells, the Mine Owners' Associations, the Citizens' Alliances are constantly showing them that "law and order" are humbugs, and that constitutions, courts, etc., are simply snare to oppress the non-resistants. They are patient, very patient, but men in great numbers always retain one element of brute force. Like animals when driven into a corner, even the patient American workmen will fight. With the blood of the capitalist class will they write a new declaration of independence—write the sentence that "All men are born equal," in bloody red. Those who can see—see the signs; those who can hear—hear the voices, by day or by night. And yet there are some who see not; there are some who hear not.

Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.—

Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting. Plutocracy and Democracy will part company—the first to become simply a horrible example in history; the second to become a Social-Democracy and occupy the throne which progress and enlightenment have prepared.

Victor L. Berger.

## A SHAMEFUL AFFAIR!

Eugene V. Debs Comments on the John Mitchell Banquet at Pittsburg and the Things that Happened There.

OME time ago I said that John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, understood each other perfectly in reference to the settlement of the threatened coal strike which reduced the miners' wages; and that Mr. Robbins and the operators had the assistance of Mr. Mitchell in enforcing the reduction and were able to predict it with accuracy long before it was finally agreed to by the rank and file of the miners. Mr. Mitchell denied it over his signature and Mr. Robbins, according to the Pittsburg *Labor World*, said it was a "contemptible lie."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of June 7th has an extended account of an incident that may not be corroborative, but it is certainly significant and, like the proverbial straw, shows which way the wind blows.

Mr. Mitchell has gone to Europe and it is not my purpose to attack him in his absence, but simply to put this incident on record for future reference.

The article in question is headed with a five column ent of an elaborate banquet scene, the guests consisting of mine owners, mine workers and capitalist politicians. At the table of honor are Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Robbins, with Patrick Dolan, District president, between them, as the central figure and toastmaster of the evening.

Mr. Dolan's boast is that he has never read a work on economics and he proves it daily in his works. In a recent action for libel brought against a local paper by a couple of organizers for the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Dolan testified for the defendant. In answer to a question he said that Socialism and anarchy were one and the same thing. Asked how that was he said: "They are both against the flag." If the rearmost straggler in the rank and file were as far advanced as Mr. Dolan, his leader, the darkness would be complete and the cause of labor all but hopeless.

Such a leader is conclusive evidence that there are vast stretches between his followers and daylight.

What Mr. Dolan does not know about labor makes him hate Socialism and fits him to preside at a banquet where workers are made dummies to renew allegiance to the reign of their masters.

The *Dispatch* article has the following double column headlines:

"MINERS START A BOOM FCR, COMBINE LEADER"—"F. L. ROBBINS APPROVED FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AT DINNER IN HONOR OF LABOR OFFICIALS"—"THEIR GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT."

The account in part follows:

"In the presence of the recipient of the honor, coal operators and organized coal miners of Western Pennsylvania formally proposed Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company, for the United States Senate at a banquet last night at the Henry Hotel. The banquet was in honor of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, and District Secretary William Dodds, to wish the two godspeed on a European tour they are about to make in the interest of their organization. Even Mitchell joined in the tribute to Robbins, which was taken up by others."

"Altho haled as the next senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Robbins confined his remarks to a eulogy of Mitchell and Dodds."

"Mitchell and Dodds were presented with diamond mementoes of the esteem of the operators and miners."

"Secretary Dodds started the Robbins movement. Dodds is secretary of a district of 37,000 organized miners. He formally proposed Mr. Robbins for United States Senator. The coal president was cheered for several minutes. He said he attended the banquet to do honor to two friends."

"The presence of operators and miners," said Mr. Robbins, "defines the proper relation between capital and labor, employer and employee. One thing has led up to the present state of affairs: Miners recognize that conservative men must be placed at the head of their organization."

"If the future shows a change it will be because labor does not continue to put conservative men at the head of their organization."

"THE ONLY MENACE TO ORGANIZED LABOR NOW IS SOCIALISM, AND SOCIALISM MUST BE RELEGATED TO THE REAR."

"Mr. Mitchell then spoke and among other things is reported as saying that:

"He believes harmonious relations between organized capital and organized labor can be obtained without labor surrendering any of its rights or capitalism surrendering its rights."

The foregoing appeals strongly for comment, especially the statement of Mr. Robbins, coal baron and labor leader, that Socialism is a menace to organized labor, but I will only say that Mr. Robbins knows quite well that Socialism is a menace only to the class suggested by his name and that this prompts him to assail it while he places diamond decorations upon the "conservative" leaders of his coal-digging wage-slaves.

The fact that Mr. John Mitchell, labor leader, sees nothing wrong in accepting a diamond badge from the rich and designing exploiters of his poor and pilfered followers; that he evidently has not the least conception of what such a testimonial really symbolizes may serve sufficiently in mitigation to shield him from merited contempt and condemnation.

Eugene V. Debs

**THE HERALD IS STEADILY FORGING TO THE FRONT** as the leading exponent of Socialism in the United States. Nearly every mail brings in expressions of approval from leading Socialists as well as from members of the movement generally. This means that its Socialism is sound and progressive and safe to put in the hands of prospective converts. If you do a thing, do it right. If you wish to make a Social-Democrat of a neighbor, friend or shop mate, give him the most approved literature to read. Give him the *Herald*. As a fighting Socialist this is your duty. It is the way converts are made. The *Herald* is not published for profit, but for propaganda. It is furnished for less than its cost to issue it. This should enlist your co-operation, and at once. These are the golden days for making converts. Get them to read before the hard times catch them as it is bound to do before long. Be a worker in the cause! Send in five dollars for ten years subscription and we will give you a copy of Marx' Capital, the cloth bound \$1.75 edition. Then sell your cards and you will have your money back and the book besides. Do it now!

ic societies throughout the country and is to fight trusts. Such a piebald affair ought to excite only laughter, but probably there will be enough asses here and there to give it substance enough to get a couple of foxes into nomination. The political adventurer who issues the poster announces that Judge Grosscup of Chicago will be invited to speak. Government by injunction Grosscup's name gives the purpose of the new party dead away. But in order that labor may not be fooled, Socialist and labor papers would do well to sound a warning against it.

Some potential grafters are now at work trying to organize a new national party to sell out to the capitalist politicians. It is to be a "reform" party and is to "save" labor. A large poster has been issued by a man named Harris, by "order" of some committee, he claims, calling a convention in Philadelphia July 4, to nominate candidates for president and vice president. The party is to be made up of "all religious denominations, trade assemblies, labor unions, farmers' granges, ex-soldier organizations and patriotic

people. The Dred Scott decision helped on the civil war. Just now the American spirit is being flouted by the capitalist courts without a regard for consequences. They are now engaged in the dangerous undertaking of throwing the protection of the law round the corporate bodies of wealth and outlining the combinations of the work-slaves. They sow the wind now, but it may even be beyond the power of the Socialist effort at solving the present problem peaceably to prevent a bloody whirlwind later on.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for ten cents. It will make thousands of converts. This is a preliminary role in the revolt of

## Labor and the Church.

The Catholic Citizen opens a thoughtful editorial with these lines: "The Socialistic papers are making the 'charge' that the Morrill Leather Co. and the Douglas Shoe Co., large manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts, recently paid the expenses of a Catholic clergyman, Father —, who came from —, O., to lecture the workingmen of Brockton on the un-Catholicity of Socialism; also that a prominent manufacturer bought 5,000 copies of Father —'s 'Indictment of Socialism,' to circulate among his Catholic employees."

The Citizen adds that "both charges" (upon investigation) seem to be substantially true. The position of any Catholic on the subject of extreme Socialism—presumably the sort of Socialism attacked by the two zealous and enlightened priests referred to by The Citizen—is clear

enough; the bully who would kick a man merely because he is up is not a whit better than the bully who would kick a man merely because he is down.

But it would be unfortunate if the large body of working people who look with sympathy on those moderate and harmless political politics that are often—alas!—labelled Socialism, should come to believe that the Catholic priest is being used by the capitalist as a club to beat down organized labor. It has long been recognized that the real cause of modern wars between nations is not land-lust, nor patriotism, but fiscal policy and prosperity considerations. It is a serious question whether the alienation of the poorer classes from the Church in countries like France, for example, where the aristocracy is so closely identified with religion, is not due in the long run to somewhat similar causes.

The Church can never, of course, be expected to compromise with anarchy; but it behoves Catholics to

beware how the Church is made to appear to take sides needlessly against her own children, who are mostly laboring men.

It is said by a writer of some repute that "the Social Democracy of Germany has now over three million votes, and is the largest party in the Empire. In Austria the voting power is nearly a million. In the United States it is now probably about a quarter of a million. In France it is over a million and a half. And the party is strongly entrenched in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, and even now in Spain." The question of Socialism is pre-eminently one that requires judicious and enlightened treatment at this crisis; and it is to us another proof of the providential government of the Church that the Pope who will be called on to deal with it is himself a son of the soil, a poor man and a lover of the poor."

Ave Maria.

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents.

**Notice!** Comrade Benson was unable to finish the final article in his series on "Socialism Made Plain," in time for this issue. It will appear next week.

In about four weeks we will begin the publication of a series of articles on "Socialism and the City," by Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord. More particulars next week.

## "Law and Order" Murders in Colorado.

George H. Shoof has written an account of his personal investigations into the situation in the Cripple Creek district in Colorado, where the state troops in the pay of the Mine Owners are waging an indiscriminate war of extermination against union men. He shows that the Associated Press reports from Colorado are all highly colored and unfair to the miners. Writing of Gen. Bell's Dunnville exploit, in which with 200 men in a special train, he descended on a camp of the hunted miners 14 miles from Victor, he says: "The scal miners, thirsting like tigers for a taste of human blood, ran ahead of General Bell, firing into the tents as they ran." Then three miners were seen running up the gulch.

"Fire!" shouted Adjutant General Bell.

The order was compiled with and for seven minutes a veritable hailstorm of buckshot and rifle balls was discharged up the mountain sides in every direction by the deputies and soldiers, all of whom had by this time reached the clearing where the General stood.

This constituted the principal engagement when the murderous return fire from the miners was supposed to have "spit" up the ground repeatedly at the General's feet. For an hour desultory firing was indulged in by the troops, during which time I saw and heard only one shot fired by a union miner. That came from a shot gun fired from the east and the force of the shot from it was spent long before they reached the valley below. Although I stood within 15 feet of General Bell during the principal engagement, and hovered around close to his person while the rest of the battle raged, I never heard the whistle

of a bullet, except those fired by the invaders; never saw the ground torn up anywhere near where our crowd stood, and positively the only shot I saw or heard discharged from the other side was that already alluded to.

In all there must have been 5,000 shots fired by the combined force of deputies and militia. The miners were surprised and were given no time to surrender or make their escape in safety. They are accused of running. What else could they do when they saw that they were about to be shot in cold blood?

Even after General Bell gave the order to "cease firing," to permit the men to come down the mountain sides with their hands held above their heads, several exhibitions of brutality were given by the deputies that made my blood boil in anger.... The whole affair was a premeditated murder from the start, and it was only because the strikers retired to safe retreats and stayed there until the one-sidedness of the situation dawned on their would-be murderers that they dared come out and give up."

Regarding the explosion at the Vindicator mine Comrade Shoof shows that it bore all the ear marks of a Mine Owners' plot to discredit the union and to give the military an excuse for staying in the district. He says:

"Investigation proved that the explosion had occurred on the sixth level and that Charles McCormick, superintendent, and Melvin Beck, shift boss of the mine, were killed. It was further found that the two men were blown apart from each other as if the infernal machine which did the job had been placed directly between them.... One peculiar and inexplicable incident developed at the trial when McCormick's stepson, Larry Ramsey, testified that just a few minutes before the two dead men descended he was refused a request to

his father to accompany him down the shaft."

It was clear that the explosion had been premature and that it killed the men who were placing the machine in position. The blowing up of the Independence depot was also clearly shown to be a Mine Owners' plot, as the bloodhounds put on the scent of the perpetrator ran directly to the home of one of the capitalists' detectives. The above are fair samples of the exposures and give us a glimpse of the situation in Colorado, and if that situation does not start out a breed of Anarchists on the workers' side in response to the Anarchists on the capitalist side, human nature must be different there than it is the world over.

With men like Addicks and Payne on the Republican National Committee there ought to be no question of the continued "good works" of the Grand Old Party!

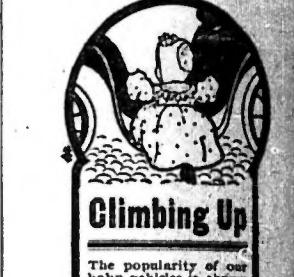
Men of that stripe owe their prominence in capitalist politics to the fact that their morals are of a low sort, and there is work for such to do. The man who still thinks that the Republican or Democratic parties are parties of high ideals hasn't strong enough vision to penetrate behind the scenes. If there were even handed justice in this country most of the members of the national committee would be behind the bars where they belong.

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents

## SANCTIFIED PLUNDER.

It is reported of the younger Mr. Rockefeller that when some of his bible class members recently suggested that certain modern methods of getting great fortunes could not be consistently practiced by Christians, he asked if the members in which these men disposed of their wealth did not count for something to their advantage. This is the new doctrine of Christian plutocracy. Most of the velvet-clad clergymen are preaching it. Not how you get your wealth, but what you do with it, is the text they are fond of applying. The doctrine is not new; it was practiced long ago by Jonathan Wild, Sixteen-String Jack and Jack Sheppard. Perhaps the excellent Mr. Rockefeller doesn't know who these worthies were, being unfamiliar with literature. Let him understand, then, that they were high-waymen, who soothed their consciences for their un-Christian modes of getting wealth from owners by their Christian habits of bestowing it upon others. Public

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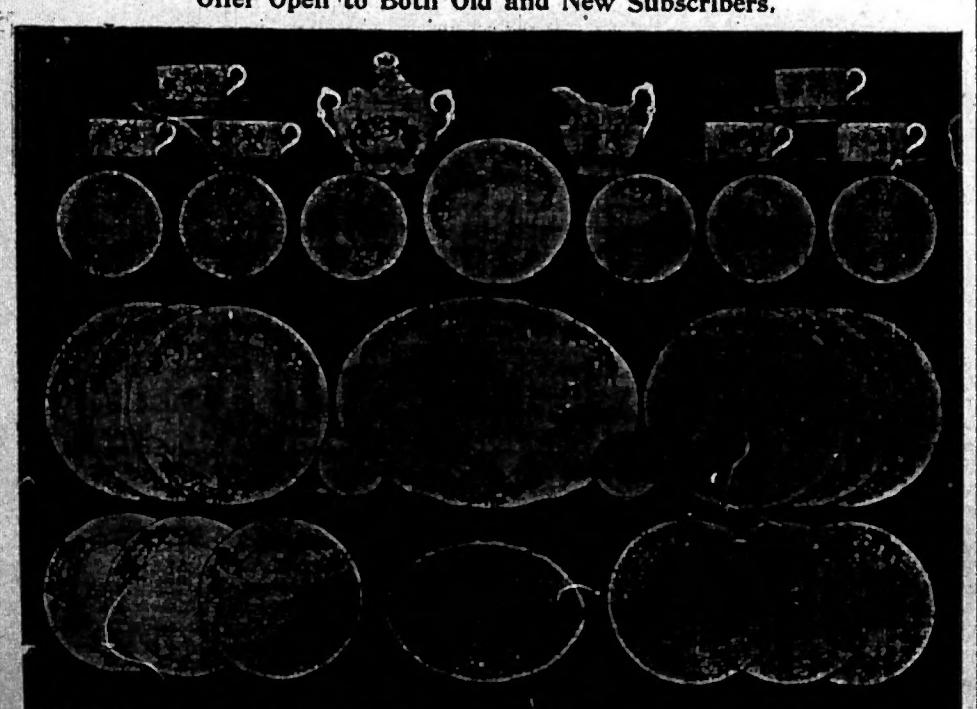
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In about four weeks we will begin the publication of a series of articles on "Socialism and the City," by Comrade Winfield R. Gaylord. More particulars next week.

## "Law and Order" Murders in Colorado.

It is said by a writer of some repute that "the Social Democracy of Germany has now over three million votes, and is the largest party in the Empire. In Austria the voting power is nearly a million. In the United States it is now probably about a quarter of a million. In France it is over a million and a half. And the party is strongly entrenched in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Italy, and even now in Spain." The question of Socialism is pre-eminently one that requires judicious and enlightened treatment at this crisis; and it is to us another proof of the providential government of the Church that the Pope who will be called on to deal with it is himself a son of the soil, a poor man and a lover of the poor."

Even after General Bell gave the order to "cease firing," to permit the men to come down the mountain sides with their hands held above their heads, several exhibitions of brutality were given by the deputies that made my blood boil in anger.... The whole affair was a premeditated murder from the start, and it was only because the strikers retired to safe retreats and stayed there until the one-sidedness of the situation dawned on their would-be murderers that they dared come out and give up."

Regarding the explosion at the Vindicator mine Comrade Shoof shows that it bore all the ear marks of a Mine Owners' plot to discredit the union and to give the military an excuse for staying in the district. He says:

"Investigation proved that the explosion had occurred on the sixth level and that Charles McCormick, superintendent, and Melvin Beck, shift boss of the mine, were killed. It was further found that the two men were blown apart from each other as if the infernal machine which did the job had been placed directly between them.... One peculiar and inexplicable incident developed at the trial when McCormick's stepson, Larry Ramsey, testified that just a few minutes before the two dead men descended he was refused a request to

his father to accompany him down the shaft."

It was clear that the explosion had been premature and that it killed the men who were placing the machine in position. The blowing up of the Independence depot was also clearly shown to be a Mine Owners' plot, as the bloodhounds put on the scent of the perpetrator ran directly to the home of one of the capitalists' detectives. The above are fair samples of the exposures and give us a glimpse of the situation in Colorado, and if that situation does not start out a breed of Anarchists on the workers' side in response to the Anarchists on the capitalist side, human nature must be different there than it is the world over.

With men like Addicks and Payne on the Republican National Committee there ought to be no question of the continued "good works" of the Grand Old Party!

Men of that stripe owe their prominence in capitalist politics to the fact that their morals are of a low sort, and there is work for such to do. The man who still thinks that the Republican or Democratic parties are parties of high ideals hasn't strong enough vision to penetrate behind the scenes. If there were even handed justice in this country most of the members of the national committee would be behind the bars where they belong.

The Herald, ten weeks, ten cents

## The National Socialist Platform for 1904.

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratising of the world of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great property interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, hat are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literature. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile

## WE OWNED BY THE RICH!

Extracts from a Labor Day Sermon.  
by an Illinois Preacher.

M. Brooks of Illinois re-  
ceived an address to work-  
ers which has attracted con-  
sideration. The address is as follows:

pay my respects to the  
because I belong to that  
And I wish it understood  
a friend of the preacher.  
a set of men on earth who  
of friends it is the min-  
for they, as a class, are the  
wards on earth. Besides  
My brethren blame  
telling tales out of school,  
not help it. We are cring-  
ing, timid slaves who are  
led to surrender our man-  
and be directed by men and  
who belong to church be-  
it fashionable, and would  
an infidel club just as  
if it were equally fashion-  
are paid so much a year,  
telling the truth, but for  
the people want to  
take no four or five days  
the truth, but how to  
We fully understand that  
it happened to tell the truth  
business to apologize for  
so. We fully under-  
stand no man can preach for a  
certain congregation and  
whole truth and hold his  
is therefore the chief end  
preacher's life to know how  
his congregation and hold  
We know that greed has  
corrupted business, mamon-  
the church and hypnotized the  
but we dare not tell it. We  
that we are run by rich men,  
of whom have acquired their  
by the most questionable  
and fashionables fools who  
other religious conception  
exception, but we dare not open  
We know that the preachers  
in the past have been, that is,  
of them have been, great fac-  
in the march of civilization,  
preachers have always been  
and now they are all dead.  
we look about us we are con-  
of the fact that there is not  
informer, poet, preacher or  
on this earth today. We  
go to the end of his chain  
farther. We can preach  
the latest novel, the Sunday  
game.

presence of the church we  
tackling as ever a scullion  
the presence of a king. A  
good place and a  
all by giving part of it to the Lord.

I do not believe the Lord will re-  
ceive stolen goods. Neither do I  
believe there is money enough to  
bribe him. Nor do I believe that  
the God of heaven ever received a  
church building, a college or a li-  
brary that was built by blood money,  
or money that was wrung from the  
hands of helpless men and women.

We have an idea that it makes no  
difference what we do to get money  
just so it is done in the name of the  
Lord. One man can give twenty  
millions to build a college in Cali-  
fornia and then put up freight  
rates and make it all back in a short  
time and it is all right with the  
church. Another can drop a few  
millions in Chicago to build a reli-  
gious seminary and then put up the  
price of coal oil and make it all  
back in a few days and the church is  
so far gone morally that it can see  
nothing wrong in it. No difference  
what we say about the Jewish  
church, it was not so corrupt at the  
present day church. When Judas  
offered the thirty pieces of silver,  
which was the price of blood, the  
Jewish church refused to take it.  
Where is the church that would do  
it today?

Not long ago I read of a preacher  
in New York who was worth twenty-  
five millions of dollars. Think of  
such a man being a disciple of Him  
who had not where to lay his head.  
Another gentleman can build libraries  
all over this country by chang-  
ing the scale with his workmen and  
robbing them, and if they say any-  
thing, he calls in Pinkerton thugs  
and cut-throats to shoot them down,  
and then calls on the great state of  
Pennsylvania to uphold him in his  
hellish business. If Andrew Carni-  
gill will take care of the men he has  
robbed and the women he has made  
widows and the children he has made  
orphans, he will have enough to do.  
But I am glad these mon-  
ments are being built. They are  
monuments of blood and they will  
serve to point out to the future our  
present methods of getting money  
which are no better than the  
methods of Robin Hood. Once I was  
shown a house where John Merrill,  
the outlaw, robbed a rich man and  
gave the money to a poor widow who  
was trying to support her helpless  
children. The latter act was com-  
mendable, but was Merrill any the  
less a robber?

Second, the Church. Never in  
the history of the world was there a  
time when it meant so little to be-  
long to church as it does now. The  
church is dying of unbelief. Most  
church members would rather think  
that death ends all than think of  
meeting a just God and give an ac-  
count for the way they are living.  
It knows very little and cares less  
what Christ taught on anything.  
It is acting the part of the dog in  
the manger. It will not follow  
Christ, neither will it permit others  
to follow him.

The first thing that the church  
ought to learn is that Christianity  
means honesty. A man can not put  
in his time robbing and stealing  
from his fellows and then settle it  
or work for a good place and a  
all by giving part of it to the Lord.

## THE COWARDICE OF MODERN WARFARE AND ITS METHODS.

The heroism of war. The glory  
of war. The horror of war.

Right through the ages the His-  
torian and the Poet have conspired  
to associate war in the common  
mind with all that is noble and  
valorous.

True, dark clouds of tragedy are  
draped about its splendor, but nothing  
base is ever shown to lurk within  
the shadows.

In the days when the earth throb-  
bed with the hot blood of youth the  
gods themselves took sides in war,  
and the battlefield was illumined  
with the rays of glory that streamed  
from on high.

And Homer sang of the heroic  
strife in harmonies of sound and  
imaginary so magnificent that lis-  
tening to his golden voice one al-  
most envies those who fell to form  
a path of carnage for the chariot of  
Achilles.

So, too, through the dawn-centuries  
of Christianity, was war trans-  
figured and the sword was consecrat-  
ed to the service of the Cross.

Those were the days of Chivalry,  
when war was extolled by the priest  
in the pulpit and the minstrel in the  
banquet hall as the sum of all man-  
liness.

Only at rare intervals have stern  
tellers of truth essayed to dispel the  
halo of war's romance. Carlyle de-

scribed for us how the Dumdrudges  
of France and England, peaceable  
blockheads, ordered forth by their  
masters, fell to blowing the im-  
mortal souls out of one other, they  
knew not why.

Zola in his "Debacle" has shown  
us war in its grimly sordidness.  
Verestchagin's powerful canvases  
have taken us to the very field of  
slaughter and shocked us with its  
hideousness.

But even these have not made  
clear the despicableness of war. Its  
foulness, its squalor, have been laid  
bare. The gilt and gaud have been  
torn from it. We have seen its filthy  
nakedness. But the craven heart is  
still concealed.

The cowardice of war awaits ex-  
posure.

There was a day when heroism  
lent a tragic dignity to the sham-  
bles. In that day foes fought breast  
to breast, and blow could be struck  
for blow—spear to spear and sword  
to sword. In that day a man might  
fall with some degree of grim con-  
tent, gripping the throat of his  
enemy, blood commingling with  
blood.

How different now!

There was cowardice in war, then.  
The ambuscade was ever the master-  
stroke of strategy, that the foe

might be butchered with as little  
as possible.

Men fight now without seeing one  
another miles apart. War is made  
by machinery, as most things else  
are made, and one machine, tended  
by any pigeon-chested pigmy at a  
shilling a day, will do more execu-  
tion in five minutes than a hundred  
Hectors on the plains of Troy.

You turn a handle, and the souls  
of a hundred men are riven from  
their flesh in a hurricane of flame.

You press a button, and a ghastly  
heap of dead is manufactured on the  
spot.

Ships take up positions leagues  
distant from a town, and reduce it  
to ruins by machinery, while you  
wait.

Men are slain without a chance  
to defend themselves, and the slay-  
ers can only guess blindly at the  
havoc they have wrought.

A machine called a torpedo flies  
unseen through the waters, and in  
an instant a mighty ironclad, man-  
ned by brave hearts, is a hideous

wreck, engulfed in a whirlpool of  
fire.

A hero may have launched that  
torpedo, but a coward could have  
done it equally as well.

The whitest-livered cur can send  
a bullet through the heart of a lion  
at a long range.

War so waged demands no more  
courage than the wholesale killing  
of pigs by machinery at Chicago.

War slays men as murderers do.  
No advantage is too mean or too  
base to be taken. It lies in wait and  
stabs unseen, like the hired assassin  
crouching in the shadows. It sets  
mechanical traps for its foes, and  
blows them limb from limb with  
stinking chemicals. It lays waste  
the fruitful earth, desolates towns  
and villages, burns the roofs of in-  
offending populations over their  
heads.

Never let it be forgotten that we  
"humane" Britshers caused the  
deaths of 20,000 innocent women  
and children in the glorious war we  
waged against the Boers, twenty  
men to one.

War struts the stage with all the  
outward seeming of valor—clank-  
ing spurs and swords, feathers and  
fine speeches. But under that brave  
show and chivalrous exterior lurks  
the heart of a coward.—Touchstone,  
in "Worker, Australia."

**NAT'L HEADQTRS.**—The activity of  
the Socialist party can be judged by the  
number of state conventions scheduled  
to be held on July 4th. So far as the  
National Office is informed they are as  
follows: Colorado at Denver; Florida at  
Ocala; Idaho at Weiser; Indiana at  
Indianapolis; Iowa at Marshalltown; Ne-  
braska at Omaha; Oklahoma at Okla-  
homa City; West Virginia at Wheeling.

The response to the recommendation  
of the national quorum that public pro-  
test meetings be held against capitalist  
outrage and tyranny in Colorado has  
been so unanimous and widespread that  
it gives increased confidence in the soli-  
darity and compactness of the party orga-  
nization in this country. Reports to  
the national secretary show that the  
various state secretaries acted promptly  
upon the telegram from the quorum and  
notices were sent immediately to all the  
locals and these in turn acted with en-  
couraging and commendable unanimity.  
As a result meetings have been held and  
collections taken for the miners in every  
center of Socialist activity. The So-  
cialist party has met the test placed upon  
it at this crisis with a spontaneity  
which gives promise of great things  
for the future. Let us continue as we have  
begun and we can be assured of our just  
protests against the conditions in Colo-  
rado, taking more emphatic and effective  
form at the ballot box in November.

Local Laurium, Mich., has expelled  
John B. Rasteller from the Socialist  
party because he accepted a local nomi-  
nation on an Independent ticket and  
refused to withdraw as a candidate after  
being notified by the Local.

William Mailly, Nat. Secy.

## Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body.

## NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Rhode Island comrades have  
applied for a charter for a state orga-  
nization.

Comrade Louis Gaozou, the new  
French organizer, will begin his lab-  
ors this month, working in the  
middle western states.

Wilkins is doing some tall work  
of organization in West Virginia.  
Goebel is in Arizona, Bigelow in  
South Dakota, McKee in Kentucky.

Local secretaries are urged to see  
that the half day donations are col-  
lected and forwarded to the national  
secretary, Wm. Mailly, 300 Boylston  
Bldg., 269 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Mother Jones was in Chicago last  
week and made an address on Sun-  
day before the regular session of the  
Chicago Federation of Labor in  
which she showed the close relation  
of cause and effect between the mis-  
use of the ballot by the working  
class of Colorado and the capitalistic  
despotism that followed it. She  
was received with cheers. She spoke  
also at the big Colorado protest  
meeting.

National Secy. Mailly, who is  
running the national campaign, an-  
nounces the early appearance of a  
number of strong campaign pamphlets,  
among them Ben. Hanford's  
"What Workingmen's Votes Can  
Do" as well as others by A. M. Si-  
mons, Ernest Untermann, Silvio  
Origo (Italian), J. Barkowski (Pol-  
ish), and so on. "Workingmen  
Next" is written in Jewish by B. Fei-  
genbaum, is also being issued. Debs  
and Hanford buttons are being pre-  
pared.

"Shall 'The Socialist' Live or  
Die," is the heading to the leading  
article in the current issue of the  
Seattle Socialist, an issue, by the  
way, that consists of a single sheet,  
or two pages. This sign of distress  
from a paper that has come to be a  
pillar of strength to the western  
movement should give every true  
Socialist in the United States pause.

There is a panic year not very far  
ahead of us and its shadows are  
already beginning to fall upon the  
landscape. If a paper like the So-  
cialist has to fly a flag of distress  
thus early in the game, what is to  
follow our Socialist press when the  
full fury of the depression strikes?

Primarily, the Socialist is a victim  
of the Appeal to Reason's cut-throat  
competition, and this situation is  
now become a matter demanding  
careful consideration from the  
comrades at large. The Socialist makes  
the statement that it has not had to  
pay for rent, heat and light, the  
comrades have done the wrapping  
of the papers for nothing, the editors  
have been content, with less  
than living wages, and several mem-  
bers at different times donated \$100

each to keep the paper out of the  
rapids that lead to extinction. It  
has survived only by the most ex-  
acting sacrifices, we are told. Some-  
thing must be done to save the So-  
cialist press! But what?

The Appeal to Reason is up to its  
old tricks again. It means to drive  
the Socialist press throughout the  
country into hopeless bankruptcy in  
order to get the field to itself, and  
in order to do this has been exploit-  
ing its workers in the most mis-  
erable manner and using the profits it  
bleeds from their veins to reduce the  
price of its paper for various locali-  
ties where it has a competitor to run  
into the ground. As a result there  
is probably not a Socialist paper in  
the United States that is not badly  
in debt, especially the city papers  
where the highest union wages are  
paid and rents and other expenses  
are high. Now it is to the interest  
of the Socialist movement in this  
country that there be Socialist pa-  
pers in the cities as well as in the  
other localities. It was the fact  
that it developed a large local press  
that gave the Populist movement of  
some years ago its ability to educate  
those localities to its ideas. As a  
result of the Appeal's unequal com-  
petition in the various localities the  
comrades there strain and starve  
themselves to keep their papers in  
the field and then when they can not  
possibly deny themselves any fur-  
ther their paper goes to sleep, their  
movement gets a set-back and their  
locality fills up with the sort of con-  
verts who have come to be called  
"Appeal to Reason Socialists"—  
that is Appeal Army Socialists, who  
care more for a chance to win some  
trumpery prize than they do to win  
the co-operative commonwealth.  
Part of the secret of the wonderful  
growth in the Social-Democratic  
party in Germany is due to the fact  
that there is no unseemly competitive  
cannibalism among its papers and  
that none of them are the vic-  
tims of a cut-throat strife.

One of the German shipping compa-  
nies placed a limited number of tickets at  
the disposal of each of the various fac-  
tories in the Reichstag. The Socialists  
unanimously decided to refuse to accept.  
The other party saw no reason for de-  
clining the "privilege." At almost the  
same time it happened that the Socialist  
sidermen in Milwaukee returned, with-  
out thanks, the free exposition concert  
tickets sent to them, while their old  
party colleagues gratefully accepted the  
favor.—Cleveland Citizen.

"He is worth a hundred million, the  
most of which he stole."

"Gracious! And he belongs to the  
church!"

"Oh, no, the church belongs to him."

"Puck."

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L.  
Benson. A big book for Ten cents. It  
will make thousands of converts. The  
editors have been content, with less  
than living wages, and several mem-  
bers at different times donated \$100

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

A former New York labor man  
now residing in Bohemia states that  
the workingmen in Bohemia are  
more prosperous than the workers  
of New York, and that they are also  
better organized politically.

British rule in India, says H. M.  
Hyndman of England, is the greatest  
crime of all the centuries. Famines are now practically  
continuous over India in a way wholly  
unprecedented in the thousands of  
years of native governments. The  
union jack has floated over more in-  
iquity in India than would furnish  
material for a score of hells.

The English cities are much ahead  
of this country in municipal ownership  
and great successes have attended  
the legislation in that direction.  
The capitalists, whose patriotism  
always centers in their pockets,  
have formed Ratepayers' Leagues to  
try to head off the work of taking  
the very profitable public utilities  
out of private capitalist hands,  
and are constantly at work to make  
people dissatisfied with the public  
control, but without avail.

At the annual congress of the So-  
cialist party of Italy recently held  
at Bologna, the chief subject of dis-  
cussion was that of party tactics as  
between the revisionists and the re-  
volutionary elements. Turati, lead-  
ing the moderate wing, presented a  
resolution authorizing the Socialist  
delegation in parliament to enter into  
coalition with other radical and  
democratic parties in support of a  
progressive ministry and regarding  
the accomplishment of immediately  
practicable reforms as its chief ob-  
ject. Arturo Labriola led the ex-  
treme revolutionary wing and his  
resolution condemned all systematic  
support to any bourgeois ministry,  
declared the chief if not the sole aim  
of the party to be the organization  
of the working class and inspiring it  
with the Socialist ideal, and treated  
immediate reforms as being of little  
or no value in comparison. Ferri  
presented a resolution which con-  
demned ministerialism and, while  
recognizing the value of reforms,  
declared that they must be exerted  
from the bourgeois parties by  
methods of opposition, not of col-  
laboration. Cabriti, Rigola and  
Morgari introduced a resolution  
which was intended to harmonize all  
these tendencies within the party.  
This equivocal proposition met with  
little support and Ferri's resolution  
was carried by a large majority.

From all reports of Russia's in-  
ternal affairs it begins to look more  
and more every day that that coun-  
try will soon be shaken by a trem-  
endous uprising of the people—a  
struggle for liberty compared to  
which the great French Revolution  
will pale into insignificance. The

risk as possible. Pitfalls were dug  
for his feet, that he might fall in  
and be murdered without chance  
of hitting back. The night surprise  
was planned to slay him in his  
sleep.

Methods that would be condemned  
as diabolical and treacherous in  
civil life, square easily with the  
ethics

## Social-Democratic Herald

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

## What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective Industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1888	2,000
1892	21,000
1896	36,000
1900	124,000
1902	830,000

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE WORLD.

1870	104,195
1880	318,766
1890	1,668,043
1900	3,544,495
1902	6,321,942
1903	approximately 8,000,000

## THE CHURCH AND THE WORKER.

Conditions are forcing them to it, and they will not be able to dodge the dug for long. Their present attitude proceeds largely from their interpretation of Leo XIII's encyclical, *Rerum Novarum*, which they read with stupid reverence for the words with which it is builded, and utter unconsciously of the strongly Socialistic spirit that pervades it. They are also influenced by the fight that exists in German politics between a church gone into politics and becoming the ally and the protection of the monarchy against democracy on the one hand, and the party of the dispossessed, the Social-Democratic party, on the other. It is noticeable that the fight on Socialism in this country on the part of certain representatives of the Church, proceeds largely from German-American Jesuits, the Heiters et al, followed up by German-American priests. And the big capitalists are not slow to see their advantage in this and to encourage and use it. Their interests require that the labor-skimming process shall go on uninterrupted. They feel great uneasiness over the growth of a Socialist party, both for its immediate effect and its ultimate result. These men are all of them notorious tax dodgers and are honest, and a truly democratic force in government, local, state or national; is far from their liking. They think their interests require cheap labor, and this is their principal reason for not wanting labor to organize politically. They know that labor organization carried out to reasonable completeness, means an end of the capitalistic political game of dividing the working class votes between two big capitalistic parties, thus insuring the control of the government by the capitalistic interests. They are very willing to make substantial contributions to the Church if it will aid them in heading off the political organization of the workers and the spread of knowledge among the workers of the class character of modern society under the sway of capitalism. The Church may get some immediate advantage out of this, but there are here and there churchmen in editorial harness who see beyond. It is not hard for them to see that when the church in effect takes sides with capitalism, it cannot but weaken the respect which its members who are of the working, and therefore, the dispossessed class, feel toward the Church. Many of these, in fact, come to feel that the Church is out of sympathy with their economic misfortunes, and gradually drop out of communion with the Church, and some even turn not only against the Church, but against its faith as well. Human nature is human nature.

The fact is that the present system bears every hit as cruelly on the workman who is a Catholic as on the workman who is not. It is just as cannibalistic toward him as toward anybody else. It dispossesses him just as relentlessly, it drives his children into the factory Hells just as mercilessly, it puts over his head and over the heads of the members of his little household that dread and lowering uncertainty of existence, that constant and wearing anxiety that is inseparable from a capitalistic system of labor exploitation—it does this just as readily in his case as in the case of any other worker. Modern society prepares his intelligence to perceive this and he comes to see pretty clearly in time whether his Church is sympathetic toward his miseries or not. In his groaning over his ill-starred situation he may even see that his insecurity makes him a poorer church member that he would be if he had leisure enough to reflect upon matters of faith and the ability to contribute to all worthy efforts at extending good and moral influences among the people. He begins to ask why, if his Church stands for moral purposes, it is not always found helping on movements for the advancement of the people's interests. This is the road he is very apt to travel, and in the light of the Church's present attitude, it leads away from the Church, but against its faith as well. Human nature is human nature.

The Catholic Citizen seems to be about the only Church paper thus far that sees all this, and it is urging its churchmen to avoid contributing to this feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the workmen in its membership. It especially deprecates the efforts to discourage the organization of the workers, economically, and by interference politically, as tending to alienate the sympathies of the masses. In a recent editorial entitled, "Can We Learn Something From the Politicians?" it reviews the national Republican and Democratic platforms, in which there is found nothing expressing apprehension of the growth of Socialism or suggesting a check upon the activity of the trade unions. "The Republican party, although a party of rich men," it says, "either was too wise to offend the great masses of the American people, or its conventions saw nothing really dangerous in the movements of the poor." (The first explanation is, of course, the true one.) Continuing,

These platforms undoubtedly express the common sense of the American people. How foolish and impolitic it is, therefore, for Catholics to begin an agitation which blunderingly asperses the interests of a class which makes up the bulk of the Catholic population, when the necessity of such an agitation is not recognized by any political party in the country.

Be it remembered that, although the labor problem has a moral side, it is first and primarily an economic, and next a political question. Its solution, however, have tact and wisdom. They don't want to alienate from their standards the sympathy of the masses of the people.

The Citizen is right when it characterizes Socialism as "primarily an economic and next a political question," and this, is just why the Church had better not burn its fingers in regard to it.

Socialism is primarily an economic and a political question, and the clerical blackguardism which would have people believe that it stands for immorality and attacks on the right of faith and private conscience, fools very few people save the dullest and most illiterate, and is an example of jesuitical tactics which gets sympathy for Socialism every time it is exposed.

A negro was hanged at Eupora, Miss., in the public square last week, charged with the crime of criminal assault. He strongly protested his innocence to the last and warned the negroes present to keep away from the houses of white people when women were at home alone, for their own safety. The despots say that "there was a strong sentiment for burning, but this was overcome." And if this negro was innocent, then what?

The New Nation of Dayton, O., has suspended.

## HOW THE INTERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR ARE IDENTICAL!



A Fellow Ought to be Judged by the Company He Keeps!

## THE MILWAUKEE SOCIALIST ALDERMEN.

From the daily paper reports of the council meeting of June 27, we take the following excepts:

Ald. Edmund T. Melms (S.-D.) caused a flurry at yesterday's meeting of the city council, by introducing a resolution directing the commissioner of health to make an exhaustive examination and analysis of ice sold by the ice dealers of Milwaukee, and directing him to condemn all ice found to be impure and requiring the city attorney to institute proceedings against the companies offering impure ice for sale.

Ald. Melms also introduced a series of resolutions directing the tax commissioner to transmit to the common council a detailed statement of all taxable property of each and every tax payer in the city of Milwaukee the total valuation of whose property exceeds the sum of \$100,000, to it a firm, corporation or individual, and appropriating \$100 for the expense of the work.

The finance committee reported a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to visit cities owning electric lighting plants for the purpose of investigating them, as a preliminary measure to the erection of an electric lighting plant in Milwaukee.

Ald. Emil Seidel (S.-D.) opposed the resolution on the ground that it was well known that many members of the council were opposed to a municipal lighting plant, and the

committee might be packed against it; that most of the aldermen knew nothing about electrical lighting plants and would not be able to comprehend any explanation that an electrical engineer might make to them. He declared that if such a committee were appointed it should be made up of experts. "Milwaukee," he said, "is one of the largest machinery producing cities in the country, if not in the world, and we should get our information here rather than send a committee about the country to spend our money. I offer as an amendment that two citizens he selected, one an electrical and the other a mechanical engineer, to visit other cities and make a report to this council; also that the president of the council appoint a committee of seven citizens to investigate the subject, they to receive no compensation for their services."

The resolution was referred back to the finance committee.

Ald. Frederic Heath (S.-D.) Tenth ward, objects to immortalizing the names of public officials who have been recreant to their trusts. As he has discovered that the members of the board of public works have emblazoned their names on bronze tablets in the public school buildings of the city, he introduced a resolution prohibiting them from erecting any more such tablets to glorify their existence until such times as they shall have achieved a more substantial distinction than mere membership in the board.

The police committee recommended the allowance of \$150 to Chief Janssen for his expenses to St. Louis, but Ald. Smith objected and wanted it cut down to \$100. Ald. Welch (S.-D.) said it was wrong to allow anything at all. A motion to postpone the matter indefinitely was lost by a vote of 13 to 24. Ald. Smith moved that the sum be cut down to \$100, but this was lost by a vote of 10 to 28. Ald. Melms then moved that it be laid over for two weeks, and this carried by a vote of 12 to 26.

## HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Dear Herald: I received the "Socialism Made Plain" will be issued in book form.]

Editor Herald: You will find check for \$1.25 herewith and send Herald to the names and addresses as per list enclosed.

Your booklet is the very best thing to make "converts" I have ever seen and I shall have to send for a bunch later.

Just think of it, we have a Socialist Club here of 35 members in a little farming town of less than 950 inhabitants and about 275 voters. We never had over two votes here, but we shall get between 25 and 50 this fall.

J. W. Shelley.

Putoey, Vt.

Editor Herald: The papers bring the notice that certain cities in Switzerland bury rich and poor alike and the expense is paid by the government. We may qualify the notice and say that for many years 7 of the biggest cities in Switzerland: in Berne, the capital, Zuerich, Geneva, La Chaudfont, Neuchatel, Sitten and Lausanne, have interred the dead, rich or poor, at public expense, the same as schools, police or firemen.

Milwaukee

Dear Herald: Comrade Debs has been with us for the last few days and will say that his tour of the copper country has been a grand success and his lectures have done some movement a world of good. "Sail on—sail on—sail on and on, and ever on!"

L. E. Henderson.

Laurium, Mich.

Editor Herald: Will Socialism Made Plain be issued in book or pamphlet form? If it isn't ought to be. It is certainly a knock-down argument and ought to make Socialists by the million. If a man will read that and not become a Socialist he ought to be robbed—take the rags off his back and turn him out.

A comrade has a Columbia Cylinder Graphophone. Can you tell us where, if at all, we can get some records of Socialist speeches and songs? We live in such an out of the way place, way out here in southwest Missouri, in the Ozark mountains, that Socialist speakers have never found and I am afraid never will be able to find us. We have quite a good many Socialists scattered round in the hollows and gulches here, and I question if there is one of us that ever heard a Socialist speech, and we thought if we could hear a good one now and then—only second hand it would beat none at all. We have written to several houses that make it a business of supplying records, but those that have made any reply at all claim that they haven't got anything in the Socialist line. As Milwaukee's a treat in the Socialist movement, can't you get up something of the kind?

Ruth, Mo.

J. R. Meredith.

[We shall have to refer to this suggestion to the national headquarters. Yes, "So-

Dear Herald: Ten weeks back I sent you a remittance. Ten Social-Democrats have regularly arrived, carefully read and passed on to others. It's all wool and 36 inches wide. Find enclosed 30 cents. I want 52 more. Send them all. Berger, Heath, No Rose please! Fight on, brothers. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.

J. J. Taylor.

P. S. Hurrah for Benson. Fear not, little flock.

Bonham, Tex.

Notice, Philadelphia.

Everybody wishing to subscribe for Ben's new book, "Socialism Made Plain," now in the hands of the printers, a big book for ten cents. This office.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

## COOL SHOES

... For ...

## HOT WEATHER



We have Low Cut Shoes for

Men, Women and Children.

There is nothing in the form

of clothing that pays such

large dividends of comfort

upon such small investments

of money as Oxford Ties.

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THAT \$2.00 BILL?  
Or are you one of the fellows  
eternally "kicking" but  
never "hustling." Let's  
have it to-day. We'll mail  
you five subscription cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

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SHOES.

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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(Continued from Page 3.)

question, but in 1860 the question of slavery got in the lead. In 1861 the war broke out. The laboring man went to the front while the bankers went to Congress to make laws by which to govern labor, and that same class have been dictating the laws ever since. What you want to do is to capture the national Congress and the presidency. For the past twenty-five years the labor

## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 298 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN RUHPERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary; HENRY HOPPE, 240½ Chestnut St., Rec. Secretary; GUSTAVUS EISCH, 417 Eleventh St., Treasurer; M. WEISERPLUCH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms; Business Agent, FRANZ J. WESER, 318 State Street.

THE BOARD: Ed. J. Werner, Secy., 1815 Kneadell Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. Clegg, Wm. Neelans, Emil Brode, Joe Hendrickson, H. E. Kagi, Meets 3rd and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 P. M., at 298 Fourth St.

TRADE SECTION: Meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters, Labor Exchange, 3rd and 4th Thursdays, at headquarters, Miscellaneous Section meets 3rd and 4th Thursdays, at headquarters.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE: P. E. Neuman, Chairman, 318 State St.; E. W. Neuman, 678 Seventh Ave.; W. L. Berger, Frederic Hecht, Wm. W. Hendrickson, Chairman; J. E. Kagi, A. Hammer, Wm. Driedrich, P. A. Nelson, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

## DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us to keep the following directory corrected up to date. Notify John Rehert, Corresponding Secretary, 318 State street, as soon as any change occurs.

AMALGAMATED GLASS WORKERS' UNION: No. 22

Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 318 State St.; Chan. Hempel, Secy., 812 14th St.

AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS' UNION: No. 8

Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 7:30 Chestnut St.; J. L. Schärnke, Secy., 732 6th Ave.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON AND WIRE WORKERS' UNION: No. 23—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 10:30 A. M., at 10th and Kinnickinnic Ave.

BAKER'S UNION: No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 523 Chestnut street; Blech, Secy., 907 9th St.

BARTENDER'S UNION: No. 50—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 10th and Grand Ave. and West Water at the Rock, Secy., 1012 Lloyd St.

BAKER'S UNION: No. 205—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 523 Chestnut street; Blech, Secy., 907 9th St.

BARTENDER'S UNION: No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 10th and Grand Ave. and West Water at the Rock, Secy., 1012 Lloyd St.

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A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN

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PEWAKEE LAKE, BELLEVUE,

two blocks east of Waukeisha Beach, at

Bellevue Crossing.

He is well known in Milwaukee by

the Fishermen.

## Crosby Transportation Co.

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## SHEBOYGAN

SUNDAY, JULY 3rd,

STEAMER NYACK.

Special Excursion to Sheboygan

Monday July 4th, 1904.

STEAMER NOAMI. Fare \$0.50 Round Trip.

Boat leaves dock, foot W. Water St., 9 a. m.

Tickets good Sunday July 3rd, or

Monday July 4th, good returning on either

day. Music and Refreshments.

\$1.00 TO CHICAGO

ROUND TRIP \$1.50

For Chicago 9 a. m.

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## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

## CZARISM IN POLICE PENSIONS.

Chief Janssen charged with Playing Favorites among injured Policemen.—A Strange Supreme Court Decision.

Power and authority under a capitalist system are quite apt to breed the tyrant and despot. The ability to rule others without let or hindrance soon develops a lack of regard for the rights of those ruled. True democracy flies to the winds. The common herd have no rights that those over them are bound to respect.

The evidence seems to be strong that this spirit of "doing" the helpless has found secure lodgment in the operations of the city Fire and Police Commission and that while the members of the police and fire departments are forced by law to yield up a part of their earnings each month to help swell the pension fund, their chances of getting a pension when they have become incapacitated by accident while in service depends altogether on the caprice of the members of the board and especially upon the whim or sinister designs of the chiefs of the respective departments.

A very flagrant case, which the public has been kept largely in ignorance of, is that of ex-Patrolman Matthias Weber, who served the police department faithfully according to all accounts for thirteen years. He lost one foot by an accident while in service, but lost his pension by what appears to have been the sharp practice of the chief backed up by a supreme court decision that hinged on the rankest kind of a technicality. We have been at some pains to look up the court papers in the case and have been actually shocked at the injustice which they unfold. With Weber's case before them, the members of the police force and the fire department who are forced to make payments into the pension fund, each month, are justified in looking at the pension fund business as a good deal of a bunco game. The law under which the pension fund is managed is downright disgrace to a civilized state. It ought to be called "law to breed czars."

Weber served the police department for years as an officer and was stationed at Reed street bridge from 1890 to 1901. During the latter year he made application for promotion to the detective department and in some way incurred the ill-will of the chief, who thereupon

transferred him to a beat in the Fourteenth ward, on the outskirts of the city. Sometime later, in attempting to board a car, he slipped and had his foot so badly injured that it had to be amputated. After he returned from the hospital he made application to the chief for some sort of work at one of the stations, but the chief told him he did not want a cripple about and retired him from the service. Weber then applied for a pension. He claims that Chief Janssen's influence was exerted so strongly that when the matter came to a vote the commissioners stood three to three, thus causing his application to be rejected. The claim was set up that as the accident happened just after Weber had rung in for the last time on the day in question he was no longer on duty. The case was taken into the Superior court, where Judge Ludwig held that Weber was clearly entitled to his pension under the law, and ordered the commission to grant it. But the pursuit of Weber was not to rest. The case was taken to the Supreme court. Now comes the remarkable technicality, upon the flimsiness of which a citizen could be robbed of his rights as well as of all the payments he had been forced to make to the pension fund. Justice Cassiday in his opinion held that the law clearly required that a member of the department who was injured must be examined by a physician officially appointed by the board and that as this had not been done, Weber had lost his rights to a pension! Not a word against the board for neglecting to order such official investigation, no censure for their disobedience of the law, no disapproval of the chief's suspicious neglect to secure such an order from the board—Weber had simply lost because someone else failed in their plain duty. A technicality is a great thing, sometimes, especially when it hits the helpless!

The number of pensions paid out of the fund are not numerous. The fund is mounting up year by year. It ought to, when you consider how Weber was "technicalized" out of his claim upon it. Reduced to the last analysis, Weber's real offending consisted in the fact that he didn't have a pull!

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